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CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

## The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietors

THE BEE BUILDING. EWORN STATEMENT OF CHRCULATION.

State of Nebruska.

County of Douglas ( \*\*

County of Douglas ( \*\*

Fublishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Bre
for the week ending May 2, 1891, was as
follows: follows:
Funday, April 26.
Monday, April 27.
Tuesday, April 28.
Wednesday, April 29.
Thursday, April 29.
Friday, May 1. 25,704 Saturday, May 2 .....

Notary Public.

County of Douglas, 188
George R. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ber Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dally Ber for the month of May, 1890, 20,180 copies; for June, 1890, 20,201 copies; for October 1890, 20,520 copies; for November, 1890, 22,130 copies; for December, 1890, 22,130 copies; for December, 1890, 22,431 copies; for January, 1891, 28,446 copies, for February, 1891, 23,322 copies; for March, 1891, 24,905 copies, for April, 1891, 21,228 copies.

Eworn to before me, and subscribed in my Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 2d day of May, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Powers will make a good labor commissioner. He is for eight hours work in the morning and eight hours in the

WHAT a lonesome time of it the one republican member of the Florida legislature has with nothing to amuse him but a democratic deadlock.

THE Independent club holds its meetings on Sunday. This will make it embarrassing for Elders Vandervoort and Broatch to participate openly.

SENATOR QUAY has an appalling nerve if he still considers it possible that he will be re-elected chairman of the national republican committee.

PLAYWRIGHT HOYT is no orator but he knows how to defend the reputation of his company from clerical misstatements on the rostrum as well as in the newspapers.

THE railways have decided against the harvest excursions. So much the worse for the railways. They will miss the ticket sales as much as Nebraska will miss the ticket purchasers.

route to Paris. For nine days, at least the country will be at rest, but the cable connection between America and Europe leaves no hope for a longer respite from the Clarkson interview.

A FORMER Chilian consul at San Francisco is of the opinion that English money is back of the insurgents in Chili. This is not improbable. England wishes to control the nitrate deposits as she now controls the guano beds.

THE Illinois legislature is considering a very vigorous anti-trust law with severe penalties. It has passed the house, The state legislature and congress will wipe out combinations for fixing prices and limiting production of necessary articles and commodities in due time.

Iowa will have a long and lively campaign with three tickets in the field. The republican convention is called for July 1. The independents meet first in the early part of June. The democrats June 24. The republicans will know what sort of deal has been effected by the enemy when they convene,

CONSUL EWING of Victoria is a relative of Secretary Blaine and a nephew of Senator John Sherman, but this did not prevent him from making an exhibition of himself and should not prevent his recall for violating the proprieties of the occasion in boorishly declining to respond to a toast to Queen Victoria at a banquet of English subjects which he attended as an invited guest.

CITIZENS of Omaha will appreciate the extent and importance of her public school system as well as the rapid increase of her population when they see the school children of the city massed in the high school grounds. A space should be alloted the parochial schools also on the ground, so that all the children of Omaha may be on exhibition at one spot. It will be a beautiful, a thrilling and an oncouraging sight and attract more attention and interest than our remarkable material growth.

THE New Orleans grand jury report charges a part of the conditions which brought about the lynching of 11 Italians to jury shirking. The wealthy and cultured citizens avoided their duty as citizens and left the machinery of justice in the hands of the ignorant, vicious and corrupt. The logical result of this was manifested in the case with which the confederates of the conspirators influenced the petit jury. This is no new danger. It is felt and feared in every large city, and to some extent in suburban and rural districts. A reform movement has begun, and like the reform bailet law will sweep the country. Nebraska has already abolished the professional juror from its courts. The citizen whose private interests will suffer by jury duty is no longer exempt. The effect of this upon actions in court ought to be and will be beneficial to all concerned.

THE RAILROAD PRESIDENTS. The result of the meeting of railroad presidents in New York is of much greater importance than had been expected. It shows that there is really an erties in the country to observe sound business principles in the management of their trusts and in their business relations to one another, and such a revelation is altogether reassuring. All past evidence regarding these men, and the testimony of some of them, has been of a nature to impeach the integrity of their purposes and policy. The public distrust of them, due to their persistent efforts to evade and defeat the laws, has been shared among themselves by reason of their no less constant efforts to take unscrupulous advantages of each other. It was said by Mr. Charles Francis Adams that the great obstacle in the way of the solution of the railway problem was the dishonesty and unfairness of the men who control the railroads. The result of the New York meeting suggests that this opinion of the rail-

road presidents may have to be modified

at least since they gave practical proof

that they deserve to be thought better of.

The most significant incident of the meeting was the prompt dismissal of the general traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific, who had been found guilty of cutting the rate on sugar in violation of the association agreement. It is true the sincerity of this action was questioned, but this is not strange in view of the deep-seated distrust of Mr. Gould and the habit of regarding everything he does as having a sinister motive. The fact remains, however, that an example was summarily made in a case where a violation of the agreement was proven, and this can hardly fail to have a salutary effect upon the officials of other roads who have the duty of making rates. The other presidents cannot evade their duty if their subordinates go wrong by assuming that Mr. Gould's motive for his action was not genuine. The adoption of a resolution to continue the association until January 1, 1896, evidenced an earnest purpose to institute the reforms and economies which the association was formed to bring about. There is reason to expect better results from this organization than have yet been real-

#### STREET TRANSPORTATION.

The census bulletins issued from time to time convey to the public a vast amount of information as well as show with what exhaustive care the eleventh census has been taken. When these are compiled they will make a library of important facts and figures which will delight statisticians and almanac makers.

The latest bulletin deals with the subject of cable, electric and animal motive power for street railways. It is a new field of inquiry, for when the canvas of 1880 was taken there was but one cable line in existence and electric motors had not been invested. The second cable line was built in 1885. Since that date from one to three new ones have been added each year until in 1889 and at the time of taking the enumeration there were 10 in operation. There were an equal number of electric street J. S. CLARKSON is on the ocean en- railways, but these were built in 1888, 1889 and the first half of 1890. There are but thirty horse and mule car lines reported, which is a surprise. Most people would have assumed without investigation that there were not less than one hundred. Over one-fourth the street railways of the union are now operated by electricity. Chicago is the only great city in which electricity as a motor power was entirely absent at the date of the investigation. It is the great cable city. The builetin suggests the conclusion that electricity will take the place of both cable and horse-power.

The 75 miles of cable line in the union cost \$26,351,416; the 56 miles of electric road but \$2,426,285. The mileage of animal power lines is 319 and they represent a cost of \$22,788,277. The 10 cable lines with but 75 miles of track cost more than the 40 other street car lines covering the transportation facilities of 375 miles. The three systems carried 300,000,000 passengers. The cost to cable systems is 14.12 cents per mile; 3.22 cents per passenger carried; the electric lines 13.21 cents per mile and 3.82 cents per passenger; to horse roads 18.16 cents per mile and 3.67 cents per passenger.

The figures throw comparatively little ight upon practical questions growing out of the three systems, for several reasons, first among which is the fact that the comparisons can not be made for the same periods under like circumstances. The electric roads are all new and their traffic has not been developed, while the cable systems are well established. They do conclusively prove, however, that animal power is soon to be supplanted. Thus far the successful electric lines are operated with overhead trolley wires. Should storage batteries become practicable the olectric road will take the place of the cable in large cities as it now takes the place of horses and mules in the smaller ones. It is an electrical age and steam, animais and cables are sooner or later doomed as motive powers for rapid transit in cities.

ANOTHER IMPOSTURE ON TAXPAYERS. Under the laws relating to the assessment of railroad property, every railroad that terminates within the boundaries of one county is to be assessed by the local assessors and equalized by the county boards the same as the property of a street railway or waterworks company or gas company. In other words, its real estate and personal property are subject to assessment the same as all real and per-

sonal property. The Omaha Belt railway under its original charter begins and terminates in Douglas county. The fact that it has been annexed to the Missouri Pacific does not alter its relation to the assessor or tax-gatherer. The road is 164 miles long, and its actual value, including the lots and lands that belong to it, could not be duplicated for less than \$200,000 per mile for that portion of the line within the city limits and \$75,000 per mile outside of the city limits.

But in defiance of the plain letter of

have allowed the Belt line railroad to extent of jurisdiction to be exercised by cific railroad at \$5,650 per mile, or \$93,-451 for the whole road, its right-of-way, side-tracks and equipments, which at earnest desire among the men who con- the least calculation are worth two and trol some of the greatest railroad prop- a half millions. And on top of this manifest piece of tax evasion comes the fact that 132 lots within the city limits outside of the right-of-way and belonging to the Belt line road were assessed at \$23,117 and paid a city tax of \$878.50-or about \$6.50 per lot. The lots adjacent to this ground, which are not worth as much, are assessed from five to ten times as high. And several most valuable tracts of land outside of the city limits have not been assessed but are

dumped in with the right of way. Is it not about time for our county and city authorities to do their duty in regard to taxation and put a stop to this imposture upon the great body of taxpayers?

#### THE CHILLAN REVOLUTION.

The United States having become involved, by a most exceptional incident, in Chilian affairs, the revolution which has been in progress in Chili for several months will have more interest for the American people than it would otherwise possess. This revolution is the outgrowth of a conflict between the executive and the congress, and the insurgents constitute the congressional party. It is not necessary to inquire as to the merits of the quarrel of which the people of this country must be presumed to care very little. It is sufficient to say that the revolutionists charged the president with usurpation of power, and their strength shows how largely popular opinion supports the charge. Thus far neither party appears to have gained very much the advantage, though the reported desire of President Balmaceda to obtain the mediation of the United States, France and Brazil would seem to indicate that he is not confident of being able to suppress the insurrection. The revolutionists have certainly been very aggressive, and among their successes was that of capturing several of the war vessels of Chiii. It was the appearance of one of these

vessels at San Diego, Cala., last Sunday which has involved the United States in the trouble. Upon representations of the minister of Chili at Washington that this vessel was taking on contraband goods in violation of the neutrality laws the United States marshal was ordered to detain her. That official took the necessary steps to do this, and placed one of his deputies in charge of the vessel, but her captain found an opportunity to sail away and took prompt advantage of it. The deputy marshal, representing the authority and majesty of the general government, was held a prisoner in the captain's office, carefully guarded by armed men, until the vessel got a safe distance away, when he was sent ashore. He was given an opportunity to observe, however, that the craft was well supplied with the means to make a vigorous defense against an attempt to capture her. The duty of our government in the circumstances was of course to send after her, and prompt instructions were given to the commanders of several war ships of the United States to go in pursuit, It is therefore quite possible that within a short time one or more of our naval officers will have an opportunity to do some active service. There to be no doubt of the right of the United States to capture the escaped vessel on the high seas or in American or Chilian waters, and the disposition at Washington seems to be to spare no effort to ac complish this. The chase, however, is likely to be a prolonged one, and if the pursued vessel should be able to get into the company of her fellow insurgents it may not be a holiday task to recapture her. It is not apparent that an international question can arise out of this incident, since the insurgents have no status-and the vessel in question is to all intents and purposes, a piratical craft. The outcome of the chase after her will be awaited with very consider-

## A SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

able interest.

The governments of Great Britain and the United States have got so near to an agreement regarding the questions to be submitted to arbitration in connection with the Behring sea controversy that it seems safe to predict an early settlement of this issue. The last communication from Lord Salisbury, to which Secretary Blaine has just made public his reply, was notably conciliatory in tone and spirit. It accepted most of the questions which had been proposed by the United States and suggested modifications in others, while expressing an earnest desire for settlement of the controversy. The reply of Secretary Blaine states that the modifications suggested by Lord Salisbury did not wholly meet the views of the president, but changes have been made in the text of the questions which it is hoped will result in an agreement between the two governments. These changes are in the nature of a compromise, and there is reason to believe will be accepted by the British government. No objection is made by the president to the questions proposed by Lord Salisbury, and only one condition is suggested in connection with them, and that so entirely reasonable that it will un-

doubtedly be allowed. The six questions which this government proposes relate to the jurisdiction and rights exercised by Russia in Behring sea before Alaska was ceded to the United States, and the extent to which these were recognized and conceded by Great Britain; whether Behring sea was included in the phrase "Pacific ocean" in the treaty between Great Britain and Russia; whether the rights of Russia in the sea and with regard to the seal fisheries did not pass unimpaired to the United States under the treaty of cession; what right, if any, the United States has of protection or property in the fur seals which go from the territory of this country beyond the three mile limit and if the determination of these questions requires that Great Britain shall be a party to regulations regarding the kifling of the law the county and city authorities | seals, the further determination of the

be returned as part of the Missouri Pa- the United states over the sea; whether a closed seasoff is necessary to save the seal fishing industry, and prescribing what months should be included in such season and over what waters it should extend. These cover every phase of the controversy and they are much fairer than the propositions which were sub-

subjects for arbitration.

mitted by the British government as

A short time ago Lord Salisbury proposed that a modus vivendi relative to the killing of seals in Alaskan waters should be arranged and enforced during the coming season, and it is understood that our government has this proposal under consideration. An arrangement that would stop all seal killing this year is strongly urged by those who are familiar with the condition of affairs at the seal fisheries, and it appears to be certain that unless this is done the indiscriminate slaughter of the fur seals this year will be unprecedented. But there are one or two difficulties in the way. Russia would have to be a party to such an arrangement in order to make it successful, and it is thought to be probable that her consent could not be obtained. It is questionable whether the Russion government would be willing to lose, even for a single year, the revenue from its seal fisheries. Another difficulty is presented in the question whether the government of the United States can legally and fairly deprive the company which has leased the seal island of the privileges it has secured by a full compliance with the law and the payment of a price considered by the government satisfactory. But in any eveat there is better promise than there ever has been before of an early settlement of the Behring sea controversy.

TECHNICALITIES appear to be more than usually important this year. Not to refer to the recent example of the Nebraska supreme court, an example is afforded by the collector of customs at Chicago, who proposes to return a case of rifles stamped "London" in order that "London, England," may be marked upon them. This looks much ike foolishness. Probably sandal wood from Jerusalem would be refused by this customs officer because not marked Jerusalem, Palestine, Turkey in Asia.

CONSPIRACY and revolution are undoing much of the good which reciprocity is accomplishing among the Central and South American republics. All of Spanish America needs stable government. Education and commerce make slow headway, but in time they will bring order and permanent peace. Close relations with this union are very important to our hot-headed southern friends. Their local differences should be referred to arbitration and not arms.

THE railway companies have made a fare and a third rate for the presidential celebration. 'This is good as far as it goes, but a single fare rate would be money in the passenger purse of the roads and add thousands of excursionists to the number who would come to Omaha May 13. A traveling man writes THE BEE suggesting that a public meeting be called to petition the railways to stretch their liberality a trifle.

THE Itata acts very much like a pri vateer. Its officers and crew are shrewd pirates. She will have at least 800 miles the start of the Charleston or any other American vessel sent after her from San Francisco. The chances of intercepting her if attempted are not encouraging, though the two war ships in Chilian waters may accomplish the task if instructions can reach them in time.

THE BEE has no disposition to impose unreasonable burdens on the franchised corporations, but when these companies, with millions of dollars of property, are assessed at one-fortieth or even onefiftigth of their actual value, it is only right and proper that the glaring discrimination against the other taxpayers be exposed and a fair assessment insisted upon.

HON. J. H. MILLARD's opinion that Omaha is the most prosperous, most metropolitan and most promising city west of Chicago, is worth noting and remembering. He visited all the cities of the west with his business eyes open, and though a conservative man he returns an enthusiast for his own city

CARNES-Carnes-the name is very familiar. Wasn't he the individual concerning whom a former business partner named Reynolds and a lawyer called "Beefsteak" Roberts, made certain statements of a slightly sensational character a few years ago.

UNDER the new order of things there are no restrictions to interfere with the good work of cleaning the city and no fines for industry in this direction. Consequently the refuse and filth of Omaha is very rapidly moving toward the Gulf of Mexico.

An idea of the extent and importance of artesian irrigation in South Dakota is obtained from the information that a large syndicate has purchased 85,000 acres of land in the Jim river valley to be irrigated from the Huron wells. WHATEVER objections there may be

to youth upon the district bench, it may

truthfully be said that the young judges

have a happy faculty of rapidly dis-

#### patching business. Inevitable Destruction.

Milwaukee Herald. It having been demonstrated that a torpedoboat is able to destroy a man-of-war modern science now will endeaver to invent something to destroy the torpedo-boat,

#### Good Horse Sense. Peorica News.

A News note says that King Humbert ownes 2,000 thoroughbred horses. Yet he uosen't display the good horse sense of a thoroughbred statesman in his diplomatic

## Very Like Other People.

Litte. A good many persons are continually advising actors as to whether or not they should marry. But on which ever side the preponderance of advice may be, actors will probably keep right on doing as they chose in the matter. As they meet those of the other sex by whom they are captured, they will marry them if they can.

### OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The Prussian court seems to be drifting into an mecongruous alliance analogous to that formed by Louis XVI, when, in 1789, he yielded to the wishes of the French reformers and consented to call together the statesgeneral. Against the political and social tendencies of such a coalition will be arrayed not only the national liberals, but also the great body of the landowners who make up the two wines of the conservative party. Only those landed proprietors who are in close attendance on the court, and who are willing to betray the interests of their order for the prizes of official life, have ever professed to acquiesce in the utopian schemes of the present kaiser. Consequently, a combination of the conservative landowners with the national liberals, who represent the protected manufacturers, would be entirely feasible, and Bismarck would be the natural

Before, however, the impending reconstruction of parties in the reichstag can take place, Bismarck will doubtiess find or make an opportunity of discussing the foreign policy of his successor in the post of chancellor. To Caprivi, personally, Bismarck is not supposed to have any hostility; but it is, of course, through him that the discarded minister can strike at the young sovereign, who has been guilty of ingratitude. If Bismarck could manage to elicit from the reichstag a vote of censure on the result of Caprive's foreign programme, he would feed fat his grudge against the monarch who has subjected him to undeserved dignities. Nor is it at all improbable that during the approaching summer such events may occur on the Rhine, the Danube or the Vistula as will expose Caprivi and the young emperor, whose mouth piece he is, to the severest reprobation. The detention of another Russian vessel

for one day in the Bosphorus, after the strong protest of the Russian ambassador against the previous act, must intensify the ill feeling then created. The demand of M. Nelidoff for pecuniary indemnity and for the dismissal of the Turkish commandant who brought the Russian vessel to, under the threat of opening fire, adds a serious feature to the incident. Yet the dispute seems to be really as to the right of the Ottoman authorities to exercise their judgment in regard to a well-established privilege and duty. The

treaty of Paris in 1856, the treaty of London in 1871, and the treaty of Berlin in 1878, all require that the formal consent of the porte shall be obtained before the war vessel of any foreign power is allowed to pass the Dardanelles, That stipulation seems to imply the right of detention for determining the character of the vessel where there is a reasonable doubt as to whether it is a merchantman or a war ship. In both the instances complained of the vessels belonged to Russia's volunteer fleet of transports, fitted out by popular subscription; and they are said to have been carrying military workmon to Vladivostock for work on the Trans-Siberian railroad. The doubt of the Turkish commandant as to the category to which such a vessel belongs may or may not seem unreasonable; but it is hardly to be presumed to arise from a desire to discriminate unfavorably against the commercial marine of Russia. Considerable doubt prevails among Euro-

pean statesmen as to whether the commercial convention just concluded between Austria and Germany is not likely to prove a source of weakness instead of strength to the signatory powers. For it is an understanding that has been effected by the two governments with the object of strengthening their political and military union rather than for any purpose of commercial or industrial development. Far from there being any question of the latter, the convention appears destined to ruin both the agricultural industry of Germany and the manufacturing industry of Austro-Hungary. The German farmers, who have hitherto had their inerests safe-guarded and fostered by an al most prohibitive tariff on corn, declare that their entire existence is doomed by the influx of Austrian and Hungarian cereals which will follow the removal of the commercial barriers between the two nations; and in the same manner the Austrian and Hungarian manufacturers assert that they have no hopes of being able to compete with the German manufactured goods which will henceforth flood the dominions of Emperor Francis Joseph. While the latter can afford to remain indifferent to popular clamor on the subject Emperor William cannot For the agricultural interests menaced lie chiefly in Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg, where the small farmers abound. Their discontent, added to the popular ill-feeling already caused by Emperor William's efforts to centralize all power at Berlin and gradually deprive the southern states of the confedera tion of their automony, bids fair to bring matters to a crisis. It is no secret that the opposition to Prince Bismarck to the convention is based on these grounds, and that he regards it as being of a nature to imperil the unity of the empire.

Since the building of the trans-Siberian railroad was resolved upon and Siberia has attracted general notice, the world has bucome interested in the origin and meaning of the word Siberia. V. M. Florinsky, in a paper published at the university of Tomsk, holds that the word is of Slavic derivation, It occurs for the first time in the writings of the Persian historian, Rashid-Eddina (1947-1318) as the name of what now is called western Siberia, for in connection with it the historian speaks about the River Irtysh and the steppes of Kirghese and the Bashkirs. The Russians have known the country since the latter part of the fifteenth century, and official mention of the "Siberian land" is made in documents dated 1554 and 1556. The word is supposed to have originated with a tribe of Huns which was known by the name of Sabirs or Sebirs, and first lived in the Ural mountains and subsequently settled down in the regions of the Don and the Volga. The city of Sivar, which existed in Bulgaria in the tenth century, was a monument of the wanderings of the tribe. The Sabirs were also mentioned among the Slavonian tribes on the Volga enumerated by Joseph, the king of the Khozars. Now, taking these accounts into consideration, it appears that the Huns were of Slavic origin, and that the name of Sibars was assumed by or applied to that tribe of the Huns which has wandered from the north (Sever) into the southeastern regions. Another scholar, Mr. Potanin, in Russkoye Opozrenie maintains that the origin of the word Sabir is derived from the Mongolian. He shows that a cer tain mountain named Sybyr, or Sumbyr (per haps the same as the Mount Sumner of the Indian legends), is variously and repeatedly mentioned in the folk lore of the Mongolians at the extreme southern borders of Siberia.

Guatemala and Salvador are said to be on the point of another attempt to determine which shall dominate the Central American states. Guatemala has never been satisfied with the outcome of the short war of a year ago, and now the report comes that the Guatemaian army is in motion toward the Salvadorian border, ready to begin an attack upon any plausible pretext. Ezeta, whom the late revolution made president of Salvador, has his troops in motion also, ready to repei any onslaught of his neighbors. The people of these two states are further said to be getting thoroughly tired of all this quarreling, until the right leaders might persuade them to overthrow both the present governments in favor of a union of the two into a Central American republic. There would be nothing surprising in such an attempt. But if such a

# WATSON'S HEAD IN DANGER.

The Doughty Colonel Will Probably Be Shorn of Military Honors.

A SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL ELOPES.

Imputent Midnight Visitors-An Old Settler's Death-A Missing Man-A Young Thief-Other Lincoln News and Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., May S .- [Special to THE Ber. !- Governor Thayer has "got it in" for Colonel John C. Watson for accepting a commission from Governor Boyd, and it is reported that Thayer will cut the colonel's military career short. Thayer also declares that Colonel Watson endeavored to Induce General Webster of Omaha to forsake the cause of Thayer early in the contest case.

There is still a great dear of speculation as to who will be appointed to the position of deputy labor commissioner. Jenkins is said not to be in it because of his friendly attitude toward Boyd. Henry Downs was after the job hard, but was instead given the position recently held by Mrs. Harris. A good many still cherish the belief that J. H. Powers is after the position, while others still believe that Boss Burrows wishes it.

The position given to Tom Cooke is that of messenger clerk, a position neld during Boyd's administration by Harry Chaffee, a boy of eighteen. Mr. Cooke's laborious boy of cighteen. Air. Cooke's laborious duties are to see that all letters are filed all phabetically and to deliver packages to the express office. Tom promises to ride in a nack when he performs the latter work or hire a messenger boy.

Governor Thayer believes that the notarial

commissions issued on Tuesday by Governor Boyd are no good, ife therefore reissued commissions to those gentlemen today. HER WANDERING GIRL

Mrs. Brues of Brownville, Neb., writes Chief Dinges to arrest and hold her daughter Josie, aged sixteen, whom she says has run away from home with Rewy Michon "with-out any right." It is not stated whether Rowy is a man or woman, but the mother thinks they have come to Lincoln. The kir is described as five foot three in height, with ight hair and complexion

IMPUDENT MIDNIGHT VISITIONS Thomas Ross of the Max well, Sharpe & Ross company, who lives at 1409 South Twenty first street, was awakened last night by two ellows who demanded admittance. Ross demanded to know what they wanted They replied that they were looking for a red-haired woman, whom they believed lived there. Ross ordered them to go about their business, but they insisted on coming in. Ross secured his shotgun, and opening wide the door invited them to make themselves scarce: They did so reluctantly, but after browsing around the neighborhood came back, and rousing Rossup again insisted that the woman they were hunting lived there, asserting emphatically that he was lying The fellows began to act rather suspicious and hearing one or two hurried whispered sentences pass between the fellows he decided they were after plunder and firing his shotgan, apparently at them, the fellows hurriedly left.

DEATH OF JOHN MORRISON. John Morrison, one of the oldest settlers in Lincoln, died this morning after a brief ill-ness. Mr. Morrison was born in Scotland, but at an early age located in London, Canada. From there he went to Chicaro, thence to Iowa, and in 1869 he made his home in Lincoln. He had accumulated some property, and with his business and life insurance policies leaves his family in confortable circumstances. "Uncle John" was also an Oddfellow but affiliated more with the Knights of Pythias. The funeral will take lace at 2:30 Sunday afternoon in charge of the Knights. A MISSING MAN.

Clara Rydburn or Rydbery of Kansas City writes for information regarding the wher-abouts of herhusband, or brother, or father, the police captain is unable to state, the let-ter being written in Swedish, a language in which he is somewhat rusty. Sergeant Splain sat up all night and succeeded in discovering that the man is a stone mason who came here to work last August. The writer has not neard from him since March 24, and would like to know where he is. EXACTED U URIOUS COMMISSIONS. In the case wherem the Ballou state bank-

ng company seeks to enforce a mortgage on the Oppenheimer block, on North Tenth street, the defendants, Rosa and Isaac Oppenheimer, filed an answer today, in which ney allege that plaintiff did not furnish them with money as promptly as they had agreed to do; that they also exacted usurious com-missions, which vitiates the contract in part. Defendants ask for \$2,000 damages for disappointment and delay they were put to.

EVIL DOERS. W. H. Shelton was arrested this morning by Chief Dinges and Officer Sipe as he stepped from a Burlington train. Shelton employed at Grand Island as a bar tender and is charged with jumping a board bill. The police are requested to look out for thirteen year-old boy who ran away from Mead with several hundred dollars worth of notes and papers.

WANT THEIR PAY. Detectives A. L. Pound and B. C. Yeomans egan suit in county court today against the independent central committee, W. F. Wright, C. H. Pirtle and W. H. Dech, asking for \$354.20. They set forth that on November 24, 1890, the defendants entered into a written contract with them to do detective work in the contest then being instituted by the independents against various state of ficers and agreed to pay for the same at the rate of \$40 per week. The plaintiffs carried rate of \$40 per week. out their contract, worked twelve weeks, and but have received only \$135. They sue for the balance therefore.

THE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE. Billy Barr has decided to fight the \$10,000 breach of promise case brought against him by Mrs. Hattle Nims, the dashing young The defense made by him ensely sensational, but in the main publication. About the only really decent allegation is the one to the effect that the plaintiff, Mrs. Nims, is about thirty-five years old; that he has known her for a few months past, and that she has been mar-ried or lived with a man who claimed to be her husband. That this action was brought only to extort money from siliant, and that plaintiff's allegations are false and untrue, and that she is an artful and schemin

D. A. Denman was arraigned before inited States Commissioner Billingsley today for sending an obscene letter to a young lady. United States District Attor-ney Baker of Omaha appeared on the scene to presecute the case. Denman looked heartily ashamed of himself and waived examination. He was put under \$300 bonds to appear for trial.

WENT INSANE THROUGH GRIEF. Mrs. Alma D. Winter, who resides at Beth any Heights, was up before the insane com-mission today. She is a young woman of about twenty-eight years. The unfortunate woman has not been herself since one lost two infant children. She was ordered sent the asylum for treatment ODDS AND ENDS.

Justice Brown is connecd to his home Mrs. Maria C. Rose left for Pittsburg, Pa., ast evening, whither she was called by the s ilmess of her daughter. Mrs. Mary Dinneen this morning filed an

amended petition against the Idacola gas company asking for \$10,000 damages, claiming that her husband's death was caused by the carelessness of defendants in not furnishing a proper boiler to do the work. the

use being so badly worn that it exploded when others would be safe. Rosa Pace and Lou Betchler, the damsels who persisted in riding in the patrol wagen yesterday morning in undres uniforms caught hearty colds by their persistency, and the mayor released them this morning on ac-

count of sickness The annual field day exercises of the state university will be held tomorrow at Cash-man park. Racing, jumping and other sth-lectic sports will constitute the programme. The closing feature of the occasion will be a game of ball between the university and Wesleyan teams.

Mrs. Mary Rust of Waverly had her pocket cicked on O street vesterday afternoon of a 55 gold watch. No clue to the thief.
The general conference association of the eventh Day Adventists incorporated, under Seventh Day Adventists incorporated, under the laws of Michigan, has expressed a villing-ness to comply with the laws of Nebraska. The object of this corporation is to diffuse moral and religious instruction by means of publishing houses for that purpose. Clerk Sizer was bosily engaged at noon drawing 150 more names as a special panel for the Sherdy case. A motion for a new trial was filed today in the case of Nash vs. Humphrey Brothers.

Humphrey Brothers.

Judge Tibbetts will call the motion docket

in the equity court room at 9:30 temorrow morning.

James Heaton was this morning appoint d special administrator of the estate of his son, Engene Heaton, deceased. The estate con-

sists of an insurance policy in the Mutual Life for \$5,000. John Fitzgerald was appointed administrator yesterday afternoon of the estate of Edward P Cagney, deceased. The estate is valued at \$10.000. alued at \$10,000.

It is said that Louis Helmrod, who was appointed oil inspector by Governor Boyd, wall not give up the job to Carnes without a struggle. He claims that his commission was signed for two years by the defacto governor and he can't be removed without cause. The case will be made a test one,

#### LITTLE SMILES.

Ram's Horn: No man knows how des-perate a woman can look until he has seen her undertake to ride a bicycle.

New Oriear's Picayune: Whalebone com mands such enormous prices that it is no longer the mainstay in dressmaking.

Continent: He-Why are you going to She-Frankly, to secure a husband. And He-To get away from my wife.

Elmira Gazette: The fact that gold is one of the ingredients in the Koch lymph re-duces it to the level of a mined cure after all. Philadelphia Record: Even the humble

umbrella suggests a valuable lesson to man-gind-it is always put up or shut up with the

Mussey's Weekly: Hoolihan's Wife-Phat do they made by the pauper labor of Yoorope, Pat? Hoolihan—They made the Chinese, ar corse. EFFECTS OF DRINK.

Yonkers Gazette There was a most copious drachm Absorbed by a fellow named Sachm, And shortly, in truth, This bibulous youth Hadn't any more sense than clachm.

Texas Siftings: Madame-I like you about ne because you are so pretty, Lizette Bonne-Ah, madame wiz monsieur so well

Puck: The chief requisite: Kitty-You're an ideal chaperon, Mrs. Lightly. Jack-Yes; you're simply 'out of sight."

## THE SUNDAY BEE.

"Bracing Up"-A thrilling war story by John Habberton, author of "Helen's Bables."

Art Circles—Some of the excellent work of the art students of Council Bluffs. In Omaha

"We Never Sleep"-Omaha's city detective force and the work it has accomplished A Court Reporter's Remaiscences-Mr. John T Bell, the veteran court reporter, contribites the concluding article of a series of remhiscences of early day trials. He tells some good stories at the expense of Judge Neville, at that time United States district attorney for Nebraska.

From Sunny Florida-Bird C. Wakeley writes tbreezy letter about Floridian scenes and deasures.

Fashion Suggestions for the Season-No. otes for the fair sex from all lands. The Health of Great Men.-Mr. Frank G. Car-

enter, the famous Washington correspondent, tells in his special copyrighted letter in THE SUNDAY BEE how the intellectual glants of the nation have managed to keep their physical constitutions in condition to stand the work in which they have been engaged. Mr. Carpenter's letters are always interesting and instructive. This one is better than usual. Precautions Against Burglars .- The devices that men have adopted to warn them of the visits of midnight prowlers are unique and \_ imerous, ranging from electrical appliances to the bull dog in the cellar. A reformed burglar, now doing reportorial work, tells of some of these contrivances which he has en-

countered in a professional way.

Ections from the Ante #Room.—This department of THE BEE has long been recognized in the city and state as authority on news matter concerning the various secret fraternities. This week will be no exception to the rule. and members of all the orders will find items of interest to them.

Scribes of Other Days -- An old time Omaha ewspaper man tells something of the work and record of the men who handled news in Omaha's early days. Another writer tells of the former Omaha, newspaper men who are now located in the world's fair city.

Our Market Page .- The commercial page o THE SUNDAY BEE has always been unequalled in the westin point of completeness and accuracy. Recent additions have made it better than ever. No business man can afford to miss it. Letters from Little Lo-The Indian boys at a

Pine Ridge mission write a remarkable letter o Mr. Babcock of South Omaha. Our Departmen's -The religious, labor and sporting departments of THE SUNDAY BEE are replete as usual with interesting features.

Th: City's Social Sele Notwithstanding that

he season socially has virtually ended. the leaders of fashion are preparing to make their annual exodus, still THE BEE'S society editor will chronicle a number of pleasant happenings of the p st week, under the headnegiven above in Suspay's BEE.

Enrivaled Acres Service, -Since its establishment THE BEE has combinually led its contemporaries in the quest of news. Cost has never een considered - news is wanted while it yet fresh. This has come to be a recognized eature of this paper's service. Nothing stale sever admitted to its news columns. Only its exact value is given each item in space, and no item is extended beyond its describ nor magnified beyond the bounds of truth for he purpose of filling space. Within the month THE BEE has so increased its newsgathering facilities that it stands now on an equal factag with the leading papers of the country's Itstelegraph service is perfect--all matter being delivered direct in the office over special wires. Its local force is wide-awake, and nothing in its territory escapes. In all essenat particulars THE BEE IS truly a newspaper,

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

